

UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION

**RECEIVER FOR REAL-TIME
ADJACENT CHANNEL CHARACTERIZATION**

INVENTORS

Alan E. Waltho
of San Jose, CA, USA

Jeffrey Schiffer
of Palo Alto, CA, USA

Schwegman, Lundberg, Woessner, & Kluth, P.A.
1600 TCF Tower
121 South Eighth Street
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402
ATTORNEY DOCKET 884.C65US1

RECEIVER FOR REAL-TIME ADJACENT CHANNEL CHARACTERIZATION

Technical Field

5 This application relates generally to wireless communication systems and, more particularly, to wireless receiver technology with the capability to receive communications on a wireless communication channel and characterize/monitor adjacent channels in real time.

Background

10 A communication channel is a general term used to describe a communications path, either physical or logical, between two systems. Radio waves are electromagnetic waves that can be used in wireless communication, and the radio frequency (RF) of these waves serves as physical communication channels.

15 The RF spectrum has a finite range of frequencies, and thus a limited number of channels. In the United States, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) decides how the spectrum is allocated, and what bands are used for what purpose. For example, television stations transmit generally high power RF signals in the VHF frequency range (54 - 88 MHz corresponding to channels 2 - 6 and 174 - 216

20 MHz corresponding to channels 7 - 13) and the UHF frequency range (470 - 806 MHz corresponding to channels 14 - 69). Currently the FCC is proposing to allow communications by unlicensed devices in these bands providing that they operate on a non-interfering basis.

 Communication signals on adjacent channels can interfere with

25 communications on the desired channel. This adjacent-channel interference can be caused by inadequate filtering, such as incomplete filtering of unwanted modulation products, improper tuning, or poor frequency control in the reference and/or the interfering channel. Adjacent-channel interference can increase with an increase in signal power in adjacent channels.

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Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 illustrates a communication system operating on a channel (n) with adjacent channels centered at (n-1 and n+1), according to various embodiments of the present subject matter.

5 FIG. 2 illustrates a receiver, such as can be used in the system of FIG. 1, according to various embodiments of the present subject matter.

FIG. 3 illustrates a signal processing module, such as can be used in the receiver illustrated in FIG. 2, according to various embodiments of the present subject matter.

10 FIG. 4 illustrates a down-converter, switched adjacent carrier filters, and analog to digital converters for various embodiments of a receiver.

FIG. 5 illustrates a receiver, such as illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 2, in more detail according to various embodiments of the present subject matter.

15 FIG. 6 illustrates a wireless communication method for receiving communication on a wireless communication channel and simultaneously monitoring and characterizing adjacent channels.

Detailed Description

20 The following detailed description of the present subject matter refers to the accompanying drawings which show, by way of illustration, specific aspects and embodiments in which the present subject matter may be practiced. These embodiments are described in sufficient detail to enable those skilled in the art to practice the present subject matter. Other embodiments may be utilized and structural, logical, and electrical changes may be made without departing from the scope of the present subject matter. References to “an”, “one”, or “various”
25 embodiments in this disclosure are not necessarily to the same embodiment, and such references contemplate more than one embodiment. Additionally, various embodiments can be combined to provide other embodiments. The following detailed description is, therefore, not to be taken in a limiting sense, and the scope is

defined only by the appended claims, along with the full scope of legal equivalents to which such claims are entitled.

FIG. 1 illustrates a communication system operating on a channel (n) with adjacent channels centered at (n-1 and n+1), according to various embodiments of the present subject matter. The illustrated wireless system 10 includes a transmitter 12 and a receiver 14. The transmitter 12 is adapted to transmit and the receiver 14 is adapted to receive a signal over a wireless channel n, illustrated at 16. One example of a wireless system includes an RF transmitter and an RF receiver, also referred to as an RF radio.

The illustrated system operates within an environment where other transmitters are transmitting over wireless channels, such as a number of RF channels in a frequency spectrum. When an RF radio is in range, it can be tuned to receive signals over these RF channels. FIG. 1 illustrates two transmitters 18 and 20 that are transmitting signals within the RF spectrum. The illustrated transmitter 18 is transmitting signals over an adjacent channel n-1, illustrated at 22 and the illustrated transmitter 20 is transmitting signals over an adjacent channel n+1 with respect to a center channel n, illustrated at 24. The center channel can be affected by adjacent channel interference such that signals on the adjacent channels can interfere with signals on the center channel, and at a sufficient power level, a signal on the center channel can interfere with signals on the adjacent channels.

Various embodiments of the communication system 10 communicate over a channel n that is in a VHF or UHF frequency range. In these embodiments, the transmitters 18 and 20 are representative of television signal transmitters that are transmitting in the VHF or UHF frequency range. To simplify the discussion, this disclosure indicates that the adjacent channels are TV channels, and that licensed TV stations use the adjacent channels. However, the present subject matter can be implemented within environments where the adjacent channels are being used by other licensed transmitters. Other embodiments of the communication system 10 communicate over a channel n that is in a FM broadcast frequency range, such that transmitters 18 and 20 are representative of radio station transmitters that are

transmitting in the FM broadcast frequency range. The present subject matter is not limited to a particular frequency range. Those of ordinary skill in the art will understand, upon reading and comprehending the present disclosure, how to design communication systems 10 in accordance with the present subject matter to operate
5 in a variety of frequency ranges.

With reference to FIG. 1, the receiver 14 is adapted to receive a modulated signal from an unlicensed transmitter 12 on a wireless channel n 16, and first and second adjacent modulated signals from licensed transmitters 18 and 20, such as TV stations, on adjacent wireless channel $n-1$ represented at 22 and adjacent wireless
10 channel $n+1$ represented at 24. The receiver 14 is further adapted to simultaneously process the center modulated signal n into a baseband signal and to characterize the first and second adjacent modulated signals. According to various embodiments, characterizing the adjacent modulated signals includes determining a power level associated with the adjacent modulate signals. The receiver 14 is further adapted to
15 send a control signal, illustrated at 26, to the transmitter 12 based on a characterization of the first and second adjacent modulated signals. According to various embodiments, the control signal 26 instructs the transmitter 12 to change a transmission power level. Thus, the system 10 is able to tailor the power level so as to provide a strong communication signal that will not interfere with TV
20 communications over either of the adjacent channels. According to various embodiments, the control signal 26 instructs the transmitter 12 to change a transmission frequency to another available RF channel, as determined by a frequency scan by the receiver 14. The receiver 14 is adapted to receive and process the signals on channels $n-1$, n , and $n+1$, corresponding to the new RF channel.

25 Aspects of the present subject matter provide a receiver capable of characterizing adjacent channels in real time. The characterizing of adjacent channels involves monitoring the power level of the signals, and further involves detecting the signal type in order to maintain the appropriate signal-to-noise ratio for the signal type. For example, an analog NTSC (National Television Standards
30 Committee) TV signal requires a 40dB signal-to-noise ratio and a digital TV signal

requires a 15 dB signal-to-noise ratio. Multiple receivers or scanning receivers can be used in applications similar to that shown in FIG. 1. However, multiple receivers triple the cost and power consumption because each of the central channel and both adjacent channels use a separate receiver. Furthermore, scanning does not permit
5 real time control of the transmitter and risks missing messages if the receiver is not constantly tuned to the operational channel. Although a strict timing protocol could be used to mitigate the risk of message loss, the overall throughput would be degraded. The present subject matter balances the signal levels on a channel by channel basis within a block receiver, which is used to simultaneously characterize
10 two adjacent channels while receiving on a central channel. The block receiver is capable of using this information to provide real-time control of the transmitter that is transmitting over channel n.

FIG. 2 illustrates a receiver, such as can be used in the system in FIG. 1, according to various embodiments of the present subject matter. The illustrated
15 receiver 14 includes an antenna 28 which receives a wireless signal having modulated frequencies corresponding to at least a wireless channel n and two adjacent TV channels n-1 and n+1. The receiver demodulates signals transmitted using a frequency corresponding to channel n and processes signals transmitted using frequencies corresponding to adjacent channels n-1 and n+1 to characterize
20 these adjacent channels. According to various embodiments, the antenna function is provided by a substantially omni-directional antenna connected to the receiver. Other embodiments use a substantially directional antenna.

The illustrated receiver 14 further includes a signal conditioning module 30 adapted to condition the received signal for further processing. Various
25 embodiments of the signal conditioning module 30 filter and amplify the received signal. Some embodiments of the module 30 include at least one bandpass filter to pass UHF frequencies. Other bandpass filters can be used to pass other frequency ranges. Various embodiments of the module 30 calibrate the power of the signal in preparation for further processing.

The illustrated receiver 14 further includes a signal processing module 32 to filter the signal. The module filters the signal to pass three channels corresponding to channels n-1, n and n+1. Various embodiments of the module 32 frequency convert the signal such that the resulting signal has predetermined frequencies corresponding to channels n-1, n, and n+1, regardless of the frequencies corresponding to the channels n-1, n and n+1 in the wireless signal received at the antenna 28.

The illustrated receiver 14 further includes a switched adjacent carrier filter module 34 to independently filter the frequencies corresponding to the adjacent channels n-1 and n+1, and to provide additional attenuation of the signals present in the adjacent channels n-1 and n+1 while not affecting the center channel n. The illustrated receiver 14 further includes an analog-to-digital (A-D) converting module 36 to convert the desired received signal to a digital representation for further processing.

The illustrated receiver 14 further includes a processor 38. The processor 38 receives the digital signal from the A-D converting module 36. The illustrated processor 38 includes a demodulator module 40, implemented in code, hardware, or a combination thereof, to process the digital signal and provide a baseband signal for the signal received on channel n. The illustrated processor 38 further includes a channel characterization module 42, implemented in code, hardware, or a combination thereof, to characterize the adjacent channels n-1 and n+1. Various embodiments of module 42 provide various control signals represented by 44 to the switched adjacent carrier filter module 34 for use to attenuated the signals present on the adjacent channels. Various embodiments of module 42 provide control signals represented by 46 to the signal processing module 32 for use to select a desired channel n to be demodulated. Various embodiments of module 42 provide an adjustable frequency control signal represented by 48 to the signal processing module 32 for use with a local oscillator (LO) 50 to frequency convert the signal such that a resulting signal has predetermined frequencies corresponding to channels n-1, n, and n+1, regardless of the frequencies corresponding to the channels n-1, n

and $n+1$ in the wireless signal received at the antenna 28. Various embodiments of module 42 provide an adjustable gain control signal represented by 52 to the signal conditioning module 30 to control amplification of the received signal.

The illustrated receiver 14 further includes an amplifier 54 and a
5 transmit/receive (T/R) switch 56. Various embodiments of module 42 in the processor 38 provide various transmitter control signals represented by 58 to the amplifier 54 which then sends the transmit signal to the antenna 28 via the T/R switch, such that the transmitter output signal is wirelessly transmitted by the antenna on channel n .

10 FIG. 3 illustrates a signal processing module, such as can be used in the receiver illustrated in FIG. 2, according to various embodiments of the present subject matter. The illustrated signal processing module 32 filters the signal to pass three channels corresponding to channels $n-1$, n and $n+1$, and frequency converts the signal such that the signal has predetermined frequencies corresponding to channels
15 $n-1$, n , and $n+1$, regardless of the frequencies corresponding to the physical channels $n-1$, n and $n+1$ in the wireless signal. The illustrated signal processing module 32 includes a stepped up-converter 60, a 3-channel bandpass filter 62 and a down-converter 64.

The up-converter 60 converts a processed signal from the signal
20 conditioning module 30, illustrated in FIG. 2, into an up-converted signal with predetermined up-converted frequencies. Various embodiments of the converter 60 receive a signal indicative of a selected center channel n , and appropriately increases the frequency such that up-converted channels $n-1$, n and $n+1$ have predetermined up-converted frequencies, regardless of the frequency of channel n before being up-
25 converted. Various embodiments of the converter 60 provide frequency steps that correspond with the known frequency spans of the channels, such as 6 MHz steps for UHF channels. A local oscillator 50 of the receiver is used in the up-conversion process.

The 3-channel bandpass filter 62 filters the up-converted signal to pass
30 channels $n-1$, n and $n+1$, which have known up-converted frequencies, and filters

out the frequencies that do not correspond to the predetermined up-converted frequencies of channels $n-1$, n and $n+1$. Various embodiments of the bandpass filter include a surface acoustic wave (SAW) filter, which provides desired bandpass filter characteristics for these higher frequencies associated with the up-converted signal
5 provided by the up-converter 60.

The down-converter 64 is adapted to convert the filtered signal into a down-converted signal with decreased frequencies. Channels $n-1$, n and $n+1$ have predetermined down-converted frequencies in the down-converted signal. The local oscillator 50 of the receiver is used in the down-conversion process. The down-converted signal is passed to the switched adjacent carrier filter module 34.
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FIG. 4 illustrates a down-converter, switched adjacent carrier filters, and analog to digital converters for various embodiments of a receiver. The illustrated down-converter 66, which generally corresponds to the down-converter in FIG. 4, is connected to a local oscillator 50, and includes an image reject mixer (IRM) with a quad phase splitter to provide an in-phase signal (I) and a quadrature-phase signal (Q) for processing by the switched adjacent carrier filter module 34. Module 34 independently filters the adjacent channels $n-1$ and $n+1$ of both the I and Q signals. The figure illustrates separate filters 68 and 70 for each of the I and Q signals, respectively, and each illustrated filter 68 and 70 includes a module for filtering the first adjacent channel $n-1$ and a module for filtering the second adjacent channel $n+1$. The switched adjacent carrier filter module 34 further includes amplifiers 72 and 74 connected to an I/Q balance control line. The A-D converting module 36 converts the desired signal from channel n to a digital signal. The figure illustrates that both of the I and Q signals have their own A-D converters 76 and 78, respectively. Alternative implementations that do not include the I & Q complex components may be used for modulation schemes that do not include phase or frequency modulation.
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FIG. 5 illustrates a receiver, such as illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 2, in more detail according to various embodiments of the present subject matter. FIG. 5 generally illustrates the signal conditioning module 30, the up-converter 60, the
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bandpass filter 62 and the down-converter 64 of the signal processing module 32, the switched adjacent carrier filter module 34, and the A-D converting module 36 with dotted lines. These modules generally correspond to the modules illustrated in FIGS. 2 and 3.

5 With reference to FIG. 5, the illustrated signal conditioning module 30 includes a 700 MHz low pass filter 102 connected to the antenna 28, which is connected to the T/R switch 56. The module 30 further includes a 20 dB coupler 110 and a low noise amplifier module 104, which includes an attenuator, a low noise amplifier (LNA) and a variable gain amplifier (VGA) which is controlled by
10 an adjustable gain control (AGC) signal. The module 30 further includes a 450 MHz high pass filter 106 (this could also be a 450 to 750 Bandpass filter) connected to the low noise amplifier module 104. The illustrated combination of the 700 MHz low pass filter 102 and the 450 MHz high pass filter 106 passes 450 - 700 MHz UHF frequencies which generally corresponds to UHF television channels 14
15 through 52. A power calibration signal is provided by a step attenuator 112.

 The up-converter 60 and the down-converter 64 share some common components, including a 10 MHz reference oscillator 50, an amplifier 114, a splitter 116 for the reference signal, and a 900 MHz phase locked loop circuit 118 based on the frequency of the local oscillator 50, to provide a 900 MHz signal to a splitter
20 120.

 The up-converter 60 further includes a synthesizer 122 connected to the local oscillator 50 via splitter 116, and includes a mixer 124. The illustrated synthesizer is adapted to provide a frequency within a range of 1100 - 1400 MHz in 6 MHz steps. These steps correspond to the frequency span for a UHF channel.
25 Other frequencies and steps can be used for other frequencies and frequency spans. In general, a mixer is a nonlinear analog circuit or device that accepts at its input two signals and presents at its output a signal having a frequency equal to either the sum of the frequencies of the input signals or the difference between the input signals. The illustrated mixer 124 outputs the difference between the 1100 to 1400
30 MHz and 900 MHz input signals to output a 200 to 500 MHz signal into an

amplifier 126, a step attenuator 128, an amplifier 130, a splitter 132 and to a mixer 134. Mixer 134 outputs the sum of the 200 to 400 MHz signal and the 450 to 700 MHz UHF signal received from the signal conditioning module 30. The 200 to 500 MHz input signal is capable of being selected in 6 MHz steps, based on the
5 synthesizer 122. The 200 - 500 MHz input signal is selected based on a frequency corresponding to a desired channel n so that the mixer outputs a signal to amplifier 136 that includes a 915 MHz frequency component to correspond to the center frequency of channel n , a 909 MHz frequency component for channel $n-1$ and a 921 MHz frequency component for channel $n+1$. Thus, channels $n-1$, n , and $n+1$ have
10 predetermined up-converted frequencies, regardless of the frequency for a selected channel n .

UHF channels $N-1$, N and $N+1$ have 6 MHz frequency spans. Thus, a 906-924 MHz bandpass filter 62 passes the center channel N and adjacent channels $N-1$ and $N+1$, and filters out other frequencies that do not correspond to these three
15 channels. Various embodiments of the 3-channel bandpass filter includes a surface acoustic wave (SAW) bandpass filter.

In addition to the common components 50, 114, 116, 118 and 120 shared with the up-converter 60, the down-converter 64 includes an amplifier 138 to a filtered signal from filter 62, and an image reject mixer (IRM) 140. The illustrated
20 IRM mixer 140 outputs the difference between the frequencies contained in the filtered signal (909 MHz corresponding to channel $N-1$, 915 MHz corresponding to channel N , and 921 MHz corresponding to channel $N+1$) and a 900 MHz signal from splitter 120 and input signals to output a 200 to 500 MHz signal into to produce an output signal centered around 9 MHz, 15 MHz and 21 MHz frequency
25 components. The illustrated IRM mixer 140 includes a quad phase splitter to provide an in-phase output signal (I) and a quadrature-phase output signal (Q) with 9 MHz, 15 MHz and 21 MHz frequency components.

The switched adjacent carrier filter module 34 receives both the I and Q signals, and independently filters the adjacent carrier signals $N-1$ and $N+1$
30 corresponding to channels centered at 9 and 21 MHz, respectively. The resulting

signals are I/Q balanced using amplifiers 72 and 74. The illustrated A-D converter module 36 includes two A-D converters 142 and 144 to convert the analog I and Q signals into digital signals for demodulation and characterization of the adjacent channels, which is performed by a controller or processor 38.

5 The illustrated receiver uses adaptive baseband filtering to reduce the dynamic range at the input to the A-D's. The receiver uses a high IF block conversion with subsequent down-conversion to base band of three adjacent channels. As a result the dynamic range between the highest and lowest signals is 104 dB at baseband, which normally requires an 18 bit A-D converter. The
10 dynamic range presented to the A-D's is reduced through the use of switchable baseband filters operating independently in each of the adjacent channels. The combined filters suppress the higher level carrier signals by approximately 30 dB so that the dynamic range at the input to the A-D is reduced to 74 dB requiring a readily achievable 12 bit A-D.

15 FIG. 6 illustrates a wireless communication method for receiving communications on a wireless communication channel and simultaneously monitoring and characterizing adjacent channels. Center and adjacent modulated signals are received at 150. At 152, the center modulated signal is processed into a baseband signal simultaneously while the adjacent modulated signals are
20 characterized. At 154, a control signal is sent to the transmitter of the center modulated signal based on a characterization of the adjacent modulated signals.

 Various embodiments of the present subject matter are implemented in a number of communication applications. One application, for example, provides highly siliconized WiFi radio receivers that are compatible with digital TV, which
25 allows low cost, wireless connection of video services, such as may be desirable in digital homes. One application involves relatively low power and long distance wireless networking via available television channels, for example. These examples are not intended to be all-inclusive. The present subject matter can be used to set up communication systems that use underused portions of the frequency spectrum and

that effectively and intelligently share the frequency spectrum without interfering with other uses of the frequency spectrum.

One of ordinary skill in the art will understand that, the modules and other circuitry shown and described herein can be implemented using software, hardware, and combinations of software and hardware. As such, the term module is intended to encompass software implementations, hardware implementations, and software and hardware implementations.

The methods illustrated in this disclosure are not intended to be exclusive of other methods within the scope of the present subject matter. Those of ordinary skill in the art will understand, upon reading and comprehending this disclosure, other methods within the scope of the present subject matter. The above-identified embodiments, and portions of the illustrated embodiments, are not necessarily mutually exclusive. These embodiments, or portions thereof, can be combined. In various embodiments, the methods provided above are implemented as a computer data signal embodied in a carrier wave or propagated signal, that represents a sequence of instructions which, when executed by a processor cause the processor to perform the respective method. In various embodiments, methods provided above are implemented as a set of instructions contained on a computer-accessible medium capable of directing a processor to perform the respective method. In various embodiments, the medium is a magnetic medium, an electronic medium, or an optical medium.

Although specific embodiments have been illustrated and described herein, it will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art that any arrangement which is calculated to achieve the same purpose may be substituted for the specific embodiment shown. This application is intended to cover adaptations or variations of the present subject matter. It is to be understood that the above description is intended to be illustrative, and not restrictive. Combinations of the above embodiments as well as combinations of portions of the above embodiments in other embodiments will be apparent to those of skill in the art upon reviewing the above description. The scope of the present subject matter should be determined

with reference to the appended claims, along with the full scope of equivalents to which such claims are entitled.